New species of fungi

CHARLES HORTON PECK

Lepiota maculans

Pileus thin, convex, subumbonate, dry, minutely and densely squamulose, reddish-yellow, the center darker; lamellae broad, subdistant, free, white, gradually changing to red or pink; stem equal, tough, floccose or fibrillose, hollow, whitish or yellowish, the annulus slight, evanescent; spores elliptic, uninucleate, pointed at the ends, variable in length, 8–12 μ long, 5–6 μ broad.

Pileus 1.5–2 cm. broad; stem about 5 cm. long, 2–3 mm. thick.

St. Louis, Mo. September. N. M. Glatfelter.

This is a small but pretty species, easily known by the flesh of both pileus and stem changing to a reddish color where wounded and by the lamellae assuming a reddish or pink color with age or in drying.

Mycena denticulata

Pileus thin, subcampanulate or convex, obtuse, glabrous, gray tinged with brown, the cuticle separable; lamellae rather broad, subdistant, ventricose, decurrent with a tooth, pale-brown, purplish on the edge, usually denticulate; stem slender, equal, straight, hollow, glabrous, whitish or yellow; spores elliptic, 7–8 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 12–20 mm. broad; stem 5–7 cm. long, 1–2 mm. thick.

St. Louis, Mo. August. N. M. Glatfelter.

Pleurotus umbonatus

Pileus fleshy, convex, umbonate, fibrillose, subsquamulose, brown or blackish-brown, flesh white, the cuticle sometimes rimose; lamellae broad, subdistant, adnate or slightly decurrent, brownish when dry; stem eccentric, equal or tapering downward, stuffed or hollow, colored like or a little paler than the pileus; spores white, subglobose or broadly elliptic, 5–6 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 2–7 cm. broad; stem 2–4 cm. long, 0.5–1 cm. thick.

Ground. Kittanning, Pa. October. D. R. Sumstine.

Lactarius Sumstinei

Pileus rather thin, dry, glabrous, even or slightly and radiately rugulose, centrally depressed, the margin spreading or decurved, grayish or pale smoky-brown, flesh whitish, milk whitish, unchangeable, taste acrid; lamellae thin, distant, unequal, decurrent, creamy-yellow; stem nearly equal, glabrous, stuffed or hollow, colored like the pileus; spores globose, echinulate, yellowish, 7.5–10 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5–7.5 cm. broad; stem 2.5–5 cm. long, 6–12 mm. thick.

Grassy places in open woods. Kittanning, Pa. August. D. R. Sumstine. Related to such species as *Lactarius fuliginosus*, *L. Gerardii* and *L. lignyotus*. It may be separated from the first by its unchangeable milk and its more distant lamellae and from the others by its acrid taste.

Marasmius Sutliffae

Pileus thin, tough, subcampanulate or convex, glabrous, shining when moist, reddish-brown, often darker in the center, taste bitter; lamellae broad, moderately close, subventricose, adnexed, white, often with a slight pinkish tint, interspaces venose; stem slender, cartilaginous, hollow, glabrous or slightly pruinose, pallid, with a whitish tomentum at the base; spores white, elliptic, 8–10 μ long, 5–6 μ broad, often containing a shining nucleus.

Pileus 1–2 cm. broad; stem 2.5–4 cm. long, 2–3 mm. thick.

On lawns in shaded places. Sacramento, California. October and November. Miss M. L. Sutliff.

I take pleasure in dedicating this interesting species to its discoverer. She writes that in her trial of its edible qualities she found that cooking seemed to intensify its bitter flavor and make it rival that of quinine.

Panus meruliiceps

Pileus tough, firm, compact, convex, glabrous, reticulated with elevated anastomosing ridges, involute on the margin, pale brick-red becoming tinged with yellow in the center, flesh white, 1–1.5 cm. thick; lamellae narrow, close, adnate or slightly decurrent with a tooth, slightly connected at the base, whitish; stem eccentric, curved, solid, fibrous, glabrous, grooved, white; spores subglobose or broadly elliptic, pinkish-tinged, 7 μ long, 6 μ broad.

Pileus 2.5–4 cm. broad; stem 2.5–4 cm. long, 8–12 mm. thick.

Trunks of elm trees. St. Louis, Mo. N. M. Glatfelter.

This is a very rare and peculiar species of which only five specimens have yet been found. One was found in April and one in May, 1898, one in May, 1902, and two in July, 1903. The specimen sent for identification was still flexible when received in March, 1904, showing that the mushroom dries with extreme slowness and does not readily become hard and brittle.

Flammula multifolia

Pileus convex, subumbonate, glabrous or obscurely fibrillose, tawny-yellow, sometimes paler on the margin and darker in the center, the margin incurved, flesh faintly tinged with yellow; lamellae narrow, numerous, crowded, rounded behind, adnexed, colored like or a little paler than the pileus, the edges crenulate with yellow or reddish-yellow glandular drops; stem equal or slightly thickened at the base, solid, floccose, fibrillose or subglabrous, yellow, sometimes eccentric; spores subglobose, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 5–8 cm. broad; stem 2.5–3.5 cm. long, 2–5 mm. thick.

Decaying wood in ravines. St. Louis, Mo. N. M. Glatfelter.

Cortinarius Braendlei

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex with incurved margin, silky, brownish-lilac, often varied by yellowish-brown stains, the young margin covered by the grayish-white silky veil, flesh lilac, specially in the young plant, odor like that of radishes; lamellae narrow, close, slightly rounded behind, adnate, eroded on the edge, grayish tinged with lilac; stem stout, solid, silky-fibrillose, bulbous, white or whitish; spores oblong-elliptic, obscurely granular, 12–15 μ long, 7–8 μ broad.

Pileus 7–12 cm. broad; stem 5–7 cm. long, 10–15 mm. thick.

Among fallen leaves in woods. Washington, D. C. October. F. J. Braendle.

Sometimes the pileus loses all its lilac color and becomes wholly yellowish-brown. The bulb of the stem is often pointed below. The species belongs to the section *Inoloma*.

Cortinarius Morrisii

Pileus fleshy except on the thin and at length reflexed margin, convex, irregular, hygrophanous, ochraceous or tawny-ochraceous, flesh thin, colored like the pileus, odor weak, like that of radishes; lamellae broad, subdistant, eroded or uneven on the edge, rounded behind, adnexed, pale-yellow when young, becoming darker with

age; stem nearly equal, fibrillose, solid, whitish or pale-yellow and silky at the top, colored like the pileus below and fibrillose, irregularly striate and subreticulate, the double veil whitish or yellowish-white and sometimes forming an imperfect annulus; spores tawny-ochraceous, subglobose or broadly elliptic, uninucleate, 8–10 μ long, 6–7 μ broad.

Pileus 3–10 cm. broad; stem 7–10 cm. long, 1–2 cm. thick.

Moist shaded places under hemlock trees. Ellis, Mass. August to October. G. E. Morris. The species belongs to the section *Telamonia*.

Stropharia Schraderi

Pileus fleshy, firm, convex becoming nearly plane, dry, fibrillose, squamose or rimose-squamose in the center, pallid when young, becoming tinged with ochraceous-buff when mature, flesh white, taste like that of radishes; lamellae thin, close, adnate, whitish becoming brown; stem short, solid, subequal, white and sprinkled with mealy particles above the annulus, colored like the pileus and squamose below, annulus small, lacerated, white and sometimes evanescent; spores elliptic, 7–8 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 5–8 cm. broad; stems 2–3 cm. long, 8–12 mm. thick.

Sandy grassy soil about stumps. Washington, D. C. October. F. F. Schrader.

Psathyra multipedata

Pileus submembranaceous, conic or hemispheric, glabrous, hygrophanous, light-bay or tawny when moist, cinereous when the moisture has escaped, the center retaining its moisture longer than the margin; lamellae thin, close, adnate, pallid or gray becoming brown, whitish on the edge; stem slender, equal, hollow, brittle, furfuraceous, becoming smooth or sometimes remaining fibrillose near the base, pure white; spores brown, elliptic, 6–8 μ long, 4–5 μ broad.

Pileus 12–16 mm. broad; stem 5–10 cm. long, 2 mm. thick.

Densely cespitose, forming tufts of many individuals. Grassy ground. St. Louis, Mo. September and October. N. M. Glatfelter.

This is related to *P. bifrons* and *P. semivestita*. From the former it may be separated by the absence of red or pink tints from the pileus and from the latter by its smaller size and smaller spores.

Geopyxis nebulosoides

Receptacle cupular, stipitate, 2–6 mm. broad, pale-gray, externally pruinose or minutely mealy, the margin usually incurved;

hymenium pale-gray; stem equal to or slightly exceeding the diameter of the receptacle, even or sulcate, pruinose; asci cylindric, 200 μ long, 12 μ broad; spores oblong-fusiform, blunt or pointed at the ends, even, 25–40 μ long, 7–8 μ broad, containing 1–6 shining oil-globules; paraphyses filiform, often a little longer than the asci.

Decorticated wood. Canada. J. Macoun.

The species is closely related to *G. nebulosa* Cooke, from which it may be distinguished by its longer somewhat sulcate stem, its pruinose exterior and its smooth nucleated spores.